Connecticut State Wetland Program Summary

Photo Title: Tidal Wetland
Photo Credit: Connecticut DEEP

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Connecticut's Information about wetland:

Section A. Quick View

Description of State's Wetlands

Forested wetlands, primarily red maple swamps, are the predominant wetland type, constituting 54 percent of the State's wetlands. Salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches are the primary coastal wetlands.

State Definition of Wetlands

Wetlands are defined in the 1972 Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (Connecticut General Statutes Sections 22a-36 through 22a-45) as "land, including submerged land, which consists of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial and floodplain by the National Soil Survey of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service." Watercourses are more broadly defined with no reference to any classification system. Generally, watercourses include any body of water including perennial, intermittent, and vernal.

Tidal wetlands are defined in the Tidal Wetlands Act by their current or former tidal connection, and their capacity to support certain wetland vegetation. Tidal wetlands are regulated exclusively by the CT DEEP

Historic Wetland Loss/Gain (Note: Check with state about numbers below, as there is some question as to what the Dahl study measured --- only inland wetlands or tidal wetlands too. This section will be updated once this information is confirmed)

Original Wetland Acreage	Remaining Wetland Acreage	Acreage Lost	% Lost
670,000	1,000,000	172,500	74%

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service (Dahl, 1989)

Primary State Wetlands Webpage

CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Webpage: http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325682&deepNav_GID=1907%20

State Wetland Program Plan

Connecticut's Inland Wetlands Program Plan
http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/upload/ct_wpp_and_tranmittal_letter.pdf

State Budget for Wetland Work

State Name	Core element #1: Regulation*	Core Element #2: Monitoring and Assessment	Core Element #3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element #4: Voluntary Wetland Restoration
Agency	CT DEEP – Inland Water Resources Division (Inland wetlands regulation)	No inland wetlands work	No inland wetlands work	No inland wetlands work
Source(s)	Funded primarily by State General Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Staffing	2 FTE (cumulative from 3 environmental analysts and 3 engineers)			
Agency	DEEP – Office of Long Island Sound (Tidal wetlands regulation)	Ask about OLIS	DEEP – Office of Long Island Sound -- For tidal only (There are provisions for tidal waters in the state's WQS)	DEEP – Office of Long Island Sound
Source(s)	Funded primarily by federal grants with state match	Federal funding from the National Estuary Program?	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Amount	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Staffing	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable

*Notes:

- Each town has a local wetland commission (not funded by the state); but the state provides training to these local officials, funded by EPA grants.
- While the DEEP Inland Water resources Division had 60 staff members in the 1980s, staff numbers have been cut in half since that time. No one is currently assigned to enforcement in the division.

Three analysts are now doing all regulatory work statewide. There is no ability to designate specific work tasks. Additionally, there has been stagnant funding for some line items which have had significant cost increases, effectively decreasing the amount of work that can be achieved with flat funding. Causes for this include state/federal fiscal issues. Cuts have been spread across programs.

State Permitting Fees

State Permitting Fee	State Name
Yes/No	NO
Amount (range)	N/A
Agency	N/A

Note: Although there are no wetland fees in statute, CT DOT reimburses DEEP for the cost of processing their permits (in lieu of permit fee), which provides some financial support for the state's wetland regulation work. Additionally, a lot of DOT work is required to reimburse the state for the cost of processing permits (in lieu of standard fees), which offer some support to the program.

Innovative Features

- Connecticut is the first state in the nation to establish a unit dedicated to wetland restoration and mosquito management. This group used to be based at the Department of Health, but moved to the DEEP Wildlife Division (Wetland and Habitat March Management). The effort does lots of coastal/tidal restoration work, which has been active and well-received.

Models and Templates

None.

Section B. Regulation

How are Wetlands Regulated in Connecticut?

(This section is currently being rewritten by state staff; please contact the state for the most accurate information on regulation in Connecticut).

In Connecticut, regulation of inland wetlands occurs primarily at the municipal level. In 1987, the IWWA was amended to declare it is the "public policy of the state" to require municipal regulation of such activities. The DEEP Inland Wetlands Management Section provides training, regulatory, and technical assistance to Connecticut's municipal inland wetlands agencies in the administration of the Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (section 22a-36 through 45 of the Connecticut General Statutes).

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) only regulates the actions of state Departments, agencies or instrumentalities. Local commissions may adopt additional or more stringent regulations, as well as provisions for regulating activities in upland review areas, so long as the language is consistent with State statutes. All activities (except certain exempted actions) which are likely to impact or affect wetlands and watercourses are regulated activities requiring approval including

activities outside the boundaries of wetlands and watercourses. There are 169 municipalities in Connecticut and a total of 170 municipal inland wetlands agencies. Municipal decisions cannot be appealed to CTDEEP; all such appeals must go to the state courts. The CTDEEP provides a model regulation for municipalities (http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water_inland/wetlands/modelregsfinalof4thedition.pdf).

There are five sources of state wetland regulation in Connecticut:

1. 401 Certification of Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Dredge and Fill permits
2. Inland Wetland and Waterways Act
3. Tidal Wetland Act: DEEP's coastal permits are administered by the Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse's Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP), which regulate a variety of activities in tidal wetlands and in tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the state
4. Connecticut Water Diversion Policy Act
5. Connecticut Dame Safety/Construction Statute

Wetland Delineation

Delineation Guidance	Yes	No	Detail
Use State's own Method	X		Refer to NRCS Wetlands guidance on soil drainage; regulate any wetland that has a soil type of "poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, or floodplain by the National Cooperative Soil Survey.
Use Corps' 87 Manual and Regional Supplement		X	
Other (Please describe)		X	

Detail: There is no threshold or minimal size requirement for wetlands and watercourses. Any wetland or watercourses that can be observed and delineated on the ground is subject to jurisdiction. The result is that the Connecticut delineation of wetlands and watercourses almost always exceeds the federal delineation of the areas.

Evaluation Methodology

While there is no standard evaluation method set by statute or regulation, the state often uses the New England Division of the Army Corps of Engineers' Highway Methodology. This methodology includes two parts, the second of which is a functions and values assessment. This is the part of the process used by the state, which has worked well for wetland evaluation. This evaluation tool is only used for regulatory purposes.

Exempted Activities

The state does not look to federal exemptions. Instead, the state has certain limited exemptions are provided for agriculture, forestry, residential property maintenance, water companies, conservation, outdoor recreation uses, and mosquito control.

Special Provisions for Agriculture and Forestry

As stated above, certain limited exemptions are provided for agriculture, forestry, property maintenance, water companies, conservation, recreation uses, and mosquito control.

Penalties and Enforcement

The state's enforcement is mostly through local wetland authority. Municipal inland wetlands agencies are responsible for enforcement of the statute and regulations, rather than the state. The commissioner of CT DEEP retains enforcement authority over actions normally regulated by municipalities under certain circumstances. Civil penalties are assessed up to $1,000 per day. As a result of a 1996 amendment, municipalities have authority to issue citations with a fine up to $1,000. Such citations are separate from civil penalties. Further, any person who wilfully or knowingly violates is subject to increased penalties and/or imprisonment.

Permit Tracking

Section 22a-39m of the Act requires that municipal inland wetlands agencies report all permit and enforcement actions to the Commissioner of CTDEEP. The Department provides a form for such reporting purposes. The information is entered into a computerized database.

State General Permit (statewide vs. regional coverage)

Permit Coverage	Yes	No	Detail (Type of Permit)
Regional General Permit		X	
Statewide General Permit	X		CTDEEP and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) have established a State General Permit (PGP) for the State of Connecticut. PGP involves categories based on size of impact upon wetlands meeting federal wetland definition, as well at activity types.

Assumption of 404 Powers

Assumption Status	Yes	No	Detail
Assumed		X	
Applying for Assumption		X	
Explored Assumption		X	(Not considered due to lack of resources)

Joint permitting

While the state does not have joint permit applications or joint public noticing, state agency permitting is coordinated with Corps, including issuance of §401 certification. There is regular communication between the Corps and DEEP on specific projects.

Buffer Protection

The state does not have a buffer statute or regulation requirements for inland wetlands. However, there is state statute that allows municipalities to identify buffers for protection. Most communities that have adopted buffer protections require buffers in the range of 50-100 feet. Some municipalities have even greater requirements, up to 600 feet.

The Office of Long Island Sound Programs provides guidance to encourage municipalities to require tidal wetland buffers. The guidance document discusses the value of vegetated buffers as a tool in protecting tidal wetlands from adverse impacts associated with adjacent upland development and provides both guidelines for buffer width in different situations and template language for municipal buffer ordinances:
http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/long_island_sound/coastal_management/twbufferguidance.pdf

Special Area Management Plans and Advanced Identification Plans

None.

Mitigation Policy

Connecticut has a wetland mitigation policy, but compliance with the policy is not required. A 1996 amendment to the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act authorizes mitigation and establishes the following priority for compensatory types of mitigation: restore, enhance and create productive wetlands or watercourse resources.

Mitigation Database

There is no formal tracking of mitigation at the state level. However, state statute requires municipalities to report their mitigation actions to DEEP. The state manages a state database into which municipalities enter their mitigation data. It is important to note that the dataset provides raw data and has no quality controls.

Section C. Monitoring and Assessment

Agency Responsible for Wetland Monitoring and Assessment

The state does not have a formal wetland monitoring program. Connecticut DEEP is responsible for the implementation of the state's Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Plan, but neither the inland nor tidal wetland program has a statewide wetland-specific monitoring or assessment program.

OLISP is working on the creation of a coast-wide network of tidal marsh benchmarks. This technique, which is known as "sediment elevation tables," is being used to track marsh response to sea level rise. Local academic institutions monitor the position and elevation of vegetation changes in several marshes

identified by the OLISP. The OLISP has also been conducting a general assessment of sudden wetland dieback in Connecticut, as well as tracking marsh submergence, which is confined to the southwest of New Haven.

Mapping/Inventory

- Connecticut has completed the National Wetland Inventory and mapping program, which has made available maps for the entire state. These maps were developed in the 1980s.
- Additionally, Connecticut has NWIPlus Maps developed in the last two years.
- With funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Long Island Sound Study, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), OLISP has mapped the emergent marshes in six coves using the Cowardin classification. OLISP contributed summer aerial photography from 1974 to the present to these efforts
- Additionally, detailed statewide soils maps are available.

State Wetland Mapping Public Portal

Although the state does not have a formal online portal for state wetland maps, there are links from a number of websites that can get to these maps.

Wetland Classification and Assessment

The State of Connecticut uses a *Connecticut Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology for 305(b) and 303(d) Reporting* (CTCALM) (CTDEEP 2004a), but this does not outline a specific methodology for wetlands.

Statewide Monitoring Plan

The state does not have a wetland monitoring plan and has no active wetland monitoring at this time. The state of Connecticut has adopted an Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Plan (http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/water_quality_management/ct_comp_amb_wtr_qual_monit_strat.pdf) . The plan pays lip service to wetlands, but does not include biological monitoring for wetlands at this time.

Overall Wetland Gain and Loss Tracking System

Overall wetland gain and loss from municipal permitting activities is tracked as part of the permit tracking program sanctioned by the IWWCA and OLISP. There is no quality control of this data. The database can serve as a general and informal index of the level of activity and size of impacts to wetlands over time.

Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Characteristics

Level	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Connecticut	X			

Type	None	IBI	Conditional	Functional
Connecticut	X			

Frequency	None	Project Specific	Ongoing
Connecticut	X		

Detail: Neither the inland nor tidal wetland program has a state-wide wetland-specific monitoring or assessment program.

Participation in National Wetland Condition Assessment

NWCA Study Type	**Yes**	**No**
National Study	X	
State Intensification Study		X

Note: NWCA sampling for the national study was conducted by federal contractors, rather than the state.

Section D. Water Quality Standards

Type	**None**	**Use Existing WQ Standards**	**In Process**	**Adopted**	**Future Direction**
Wetland-specific Designated Uses		**X (There are designated uses for Class A waters, which wetlands fall under currently)**			
Narrative criteria in the standards to protect designated wetland uses		**X**			
Numeric criteria in the standards based on wetland type and location to protect the designated uses	**X**				

Anti-degradation policy includes wetlands		**X (The state relies heavily on the antidegradation policy)**			

Description: Section 22a-426 of the Connecticut General Statutes establishes the authority to adopt water quality standards. The statute covers all waters of the state. Wetlands are not specifically defined in such statute or standard. Marshes, swamps, bogs and areas that meet the federal definition of wetlands are regarded as surface waters of the State and are accountable to Connecticut Water Quality Standards. The state has established an anti-degradation policy that requires the maintenance and protection of water quality in high quality waters.

Importantly, a unique characteristic of water quality standards in the state is the designation of all non-classified waters in the state as "Class A" waters, which are afforded the highest levels of protection. While these are general standards not specific to wetlands, it results in a high level of protection for all wetlands in the state. The state does not plan to seek to classify wetlands or to develop wetland-specific water quality standards, as the current arrangement provides them with the highest level of protection by default.

Section E. Voluntary Wetland Restoration

Types of Wetland Restoration Work Funded by the State:

Type of Work	YES	NO	Description
Funds Wetland Restoration	X		Some through Wildlife division (Diked marshes); Potentially 319 funds, but mostly for NPS and dam removal projects – which could include wetland effects)
Public Wetland Restoration	X		CTDEEP restores tidal wetlands as part of the CMA
Private Wetland Restoration		X	Through federal only
Technical Assistance	X		CTDEEP
Tax Incentives		X	Not inland; unknown for tidal
Other	X		OLISP has created a database that tracks tidal wetland restoration projects as "potential, in-progress, or completed

Detail:

- The state does not operate a formal restoration program for inland wetlands.
- However, the CMA established a policy in 1980 to encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded tidal wetlands. This Act has been the foundation for the tidal marsh restoration efforts of the CTDEEP since 1980.

The following information is currently under review (follow-up with state to confirm)

- The Connecticut DEEP is a national leader in efforts to restore degraded tidal wetlands to healthy and productive ecosystems. Restoration activities focus on reconnecting the wetlands to estuary (e.g., restoring tidal flow) and resetting the ecosystems on a trajectory to becoming a self-maintaining ecosystem through the removal of tide gates, installation of larger culverts and removal

of fill. The DEEP, in conjunction with many project partners, has completed more than 70 tidal flow restoration projects (over 1700 acres).

- In addition to tidal flow restoration, DEEP is evaluating techniques to the control the invasive and non-native subspecies of common reed, *Phragmites australis*, which are rapidly displacing native plant communities in brackish and tidal fresh wetlands. Common reed has been controlled on large tracts of wetlands especially the marshes of the lower Connecticut River.
- Connecticut is the first state in the nation to establish a unit dedicated to wetland restoration and mosquito management. Through the efforts of the Wildlife Division, many of the state's tidal wetlands have been restored for the benefit of waterfowl, shorebirds and other wetland-DEEPendent plants and animals.
- DEEP's Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) has a full-time coastal habitat restoration position who pursues funding for projects, and coordinates with other state, federal and non-profit organizations on the restoration of tidal wetlands as well as other critical coastal habitats such as dunes, grasslands and riverine migratory corridors for fish.
- With support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Services Center, which provides two-year coastal fellows to states with approved coastal management programs, the OLISP has created a database that tracks tidal wetland restoration projects as "potential, in-progress, or completed."

Voluntary Wetland Restoration Program Components

Wetland Restoration Efforts	Nothing in the Works	Planning	In Progress	Complete
Program has a set of restoration goals	Information unavailable			
Coordinate with relevant agencies that outline restoration/protection goals and strategies and timeframes	Information unavailable			
Developed multi-agency body to coordinate restoration/ protection efforts	Information unavailable			
Set restoration goals based on agency objectives and available information	Information unavailable			

Goals for Restoration Projects

NWCA Study Type	Yes	No	Description
No Net Loss	Information unavailable		
Reverse Loss/Net Gain	Information unavailable		
NPS	Information unavailable		
TMDLs	Information		

	unavailable		
Habitat	Information unavailable		
Costal Protection	Information unavailable		
Floodwater Protection	Information unavailable		
Groundwater	Information unavailable		
Other (please describe)	Information unavailable		

Landowner Guides and Handbooks to Assist with Voluntary Wetland Restoration Efforts

No information available.

Section F. Innovative and/or Highly Effective Education and Outreach

Connecticut delivers a comprehensive *Municipal Inland Wetland Commissioners Training Program,* which is designed to strengthen the regulatory capability of Connecticut's municipal inland wetland agencies and educate Connecticut's citizenry on the importance of protecting and balancing the use of wetlands and watercourses. Municipal commissions usually have paid staff. This staff is specifically targeted for an annual forum as well, which allows the exchange of off-record advice and guidance from the state to municipal commission staff. The website for the training program can be found here: http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325686&DEEPNav_GID=1907

Section G. Climate Change and Wetlands

The state's coastal wetland work is involved in climate change-related projects, but the inland wetland program is not. The State of Connecticut is strongly engaged in climate change work on many fronts. This work is mostly conducted on coastal issues, specifically sea level rise, coastal flooding and storm impacts. The OSLIP is involved in these projects. There is little to no work around climate change and inland wetlands. The state does have a drought consideration work group, but wetland staff members are not part of that process. The focus of that group is on water supply, rather than natural resources.

In terms of statewide climate change efforts that are not directly connecting with wetlands, Connecticut established a Governor's Steering Committee on Climate Change in 2002. On June 2, 2008 the Connecticut legislature set greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals for the state (An Act Concerning Connecticut Global Warming Solutions; Public Act No. 08-98). The legislature also called for the development of an Adaptation Subcommittee to identify climate impacts anticipated for the state and recommend actions to adapt to those impacts. The Adaptation Subcommittee completed an initial report, The Impacts of Climate Change on Connecticut Agriculture, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Public Health, in 2010. In early 2011, the subcommittee released a draft Connecticut Climate Preparedness Plan. That plan was finalized in July 2013.

Connecticut's focus on climate impacts was catalyzed by impacts caused by two major storms: Tropical Storm Irene in August 2011 and a major snowstorm in October 2011. In response, Governor Dannel Malloy convened a Two Storm Panel. In January 2012, the Panel released the Report of the Two Storm Panel detailing recommendations to reduce the state's vulnerability to extreme weather events. In addition, the Connecticut legislature convened a Shoreline Preservation Task Force to study the effects of sea-level rise, coastal flooding, and extreme weather events on the state's shoreline. That Task Force released The Report of the Shoreline Preservation Task Force in January 2013 including recommendations to rebuild and recover from the 2011 storms and better plan and prepare for future storms. The state is also home to one of the projects selected as a finalist in the Rebuild by Design competition.

Section H. Integration

Entity/Program Area	Yes/No	Description of the Connection	Contact for Follow-up
NPDES/NPS/Stormwater	YES	While integration is minimal, there is some level of connection, with wetland and watercourse issues considered when stormwater permits are reviewed. Additionally, potential benefits to wetlands are considered when developing NPS projects	
303(d)	YES	At a cursory level	
305(b) Reporting	YES	At a cursory level	
TMDL	NO		
Climate Change/ Resiliency	YES	Mostly tidal – Sea level rise, coastal storms, etc.	
Land Use /Watershed planning	YES	(see below)	
Flood/Hazard Mitigation	YES	Work with flood managers; any wetland permit application for a project in a FEMA flood zone is required to have a consistency review with state flood management rules.	
Coastal Work	YES	Little day-to-day interaction, but coordination as needed; almost no overlap, jurisdiction makes efforts separate.	
Wildlife Action Plan	YES	Wetlands are included in the plan	
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)	YES	State has a SCORP that is likely to include wetlands, although not sure how wetlands are tied in	
Other (Specify)	NO		

State Wetland Program Development Continuum

Continuum Stage	Core Element 1: Regulation	Core Element 2: Monitoring & Assessment	Core Element 3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element 4: Voluntary Restoration
Mature Stage **High**  **Initial Implementation Stage** **Development Stage** **Early Stage** **Low**	**X (401 Certification + Coastal program)**	**X**	**X**	**X (Tidal - Check with Brian G.)** **X (inland)**

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Section J. Useful State Websites

State Government Programs

1. Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
   http://www.ct.gov/deep/site/default.asp
   a) Inland Wetlands & Water Courses
      http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&Q=325682&DEEPNav_GID=1907&deepNav=|
      i. Legislation, Regulation & Case Law
         - Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act- General Statutes of Connecticut section 22a-36 through section 22a-45.
         - DEEP Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Model Municipal Regulations - Guidance for municipal inland wetlands agencies. When implementing the Model combine it with the Advisories in the *Legislative and Regulatory Advisories* section listed directly below to make it current.
         - Guidelines Upland Review Area Regulations Connecticut's Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act - Guidance for municipal inland wetlands agencies. Also found as Appendix C of the DEEP Model Regulations.
         - DEEP Inland Wetland and Watercourse Regulations - The inland wetlands and watercourses regulations of the Connecticut DEEP.
         - DEEP Revocation and Reinstatement of Municipal Authority to Regulate Inland Wetlands Regulations - The inland wetlands and watercourses regulations of the Connecticut DEEP as it pertains to evaluating whether a municipal inland wetlands agency is performing its duties pursuant to section 22a-42 of the General Statutes of Connecticut.
   b) Water Resources (Their website has several pages with various water resource programs and services – I have only included some of them here.)
      i. Groundwater
         http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2685&q=322260&deepNav_GID=1625
      ii. Lakes & Ponds
         http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325530&deepNav_GID=1625
         - Surface Water Quality
           http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325602&deepNav_GID=1654
         - Nonpoint Source Pollution Management
           http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325588&deepNav_GID=1654
      iii. Long Island Sound

http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323790&deepNav_GID=1635

- Coastal Management
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323542&deepNav_GID=1622
- Tidal Wetlands
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323822&deepNav_GID=1622

iv. Rivers & Streams

- Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325616&deepNav_GID=1654
- Watershed Management Program
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325628&deepNav_GID=1654

v. Wetlands

- Wetlands Management Program
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325678&deepNav_GID=1625
- Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Program
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325682&deepNav_GID=1907
- Tidal Wetlands Program
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323822&deepNav_GID=1654
- Tidal Wetland Restoration
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2705&q=323828&deepNav_GID=1654
- Vernal Pools
  http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325676&deepNav_GID=1654

vi. Water Diversion Program
http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325636&deepNav_GID=1654

Federal Government Programs

1. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
   Wetlands Reserve Program
   http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/ct/programs/

Other Organization Wetland Links

1. Connecticut Association of Wetland Scientists
   http://www.ctwetlands.org/index.html
2. Connecticut Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership
   http://www.cwrp.org/connecticut.html
3. Connecticut NEMO
   http://nemo.uconn.edu/tools/fotc/coastal_resources/index.htm